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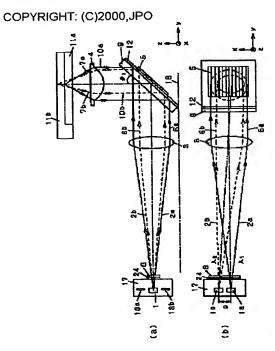
(54) OPTICAL HEAD

(57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a small and lightweight optical head which is compatible with plural kinds of information recording media and has light sources of two wavelengths arranged in the neighborhood of each other.

SOLUTION: This optical head is constructed so that a 1st light source 1a emitting light of a 1st wavelength and a 2nd light source 1b emitting light of a 2nd wavelength are arranged in the neighborhood of each other, the light 6a of the 1st wavelength collimated through a collimator lens 3 is reflected by a wavelength separating means 12 provided on the back of a transparent substrate arranged substantially at an angle of 45° to a reference plane 18, light 6b of the 2nd wavelength is transmitted through the wavelength separating means 12 and diffracted by a reflective linear grating 5 provided on the underside thereof, and is made incident on an object lens 4 by making the optical axis of the light of the 2nd wavelength to the optical axis of the light of the above-mentioned 1st

wavelength.



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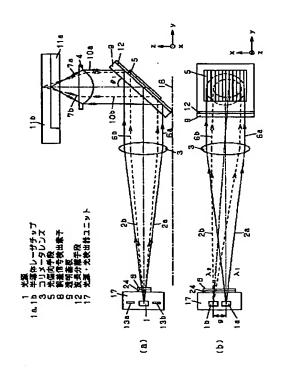
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(54) 【発明の名称】 光学ヘッド

(57)【要約】

【課題】 複数の種類の情報記録媒体に対応でき、互い に近傍に配置した2波長の光源を有する小型軽量の光学 ヘッドを提供する。

【解決手段】 第1の波長の光を出射する第1の光源1 aと、第2の波長の光を出射する第2の光源1bをその 近傍に配置し、コリメータレンズ3により平行光となっ た第1波長の光6aは、基準面18に対して実質上45° で配置した透明基板9の裏面に設けた波長分離手段12 で反射し、第2波長の光6bは波長分離手段12を透過 してその下面に設けた反射形の直線グレーティング5で 回折し、上記第1の波長の光10aの光軸に、第2の波 長の光10 bの光軸を平行にして、対物レンズ4に入射 する構成である。



(2)

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】第1の波長の光を出射する第1の光源と、上記第1の光源の近傍に配置された、第2の波長の光を出射する第2の光源と、上記第1と第2の波長の光を分離する波長分離手段と、分離された上記第2の波長の光を、分離された上記第1の波長の光と光軸が実質上平行になるように偏向を行う光偏向手段を具備したことを特徴とする光学ヘッド。

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【請求項2】波長分離手段は第1の波長の光を実質上反射させ、第2の波長の光を実質上透過することを特徴と 10 する請求項1に記載の光学ヘッド。

【請求項3】波長分離手段は波長分離多層膜である請求項2に記載の光学ヘッド。

【請求項4】透明基板上に波長分離手段を設け、上記透明基板のその対向面に光偏向手段を設け、第1及び第2の波長の光は、波長分離手段側から入射することを特徴とする請求項2に記載の光学ヘッド。

【請求項5】透明基板上に波長分離手段を設け、その上 に光偏向手段を設け、第1及び第2の波長の光は、上記 透明基板のその対向面側から入射することを特徴とする 請求項2に記載の光学ヘッド。

【請求項6】透明基板は基準面に対して、実質上45° に配置することを特徴とする請求項4または5に記載の 光学ヘッド。

【請求項7】光偏向手段は回折光学素子であることを特 徴とする請求項1に記載の光学ヘッド。

【請求項8】回折光学素子は反射形の直線状グレーティングであることを特徴とする請求項7に記載の光学ヘッド。

【請求項9】第1の光源と第2の光源は、基準面に対して、実質上同一高さに配置することを特徴とする請求項1に記載の光学ヘッド。

【請求項10】光偏向手段は反射形の直線状グレーティングであって、基準面に対して上記グレーティングの溝方向に傾けて配置することを特徴とする請求項9に記載の光学ヘッド。

【請求項11】グレーティングは断面形状が鋸歯形状であり、基準面の法線からの、滞方向に傾けた傾斜角を θ 1とし、その屈折率をnとしたとき、第2の波長 λ 2に対して、上記グレーティングの溝深さしが、 $L=\lambda$ 2/

(2 n $\cos\theta$ 1) の関係を実質上満たすことを特徴とする 請求項 1 0 に記載の光学ヘッド。

【請求項12】グレーティングは断面形状がレベル数 pのマルチレベル形状であり、基準面の法線からの、溝方向に傾けた傾斜角を θ 1とし、その屈折率をp2 の波長 p2 に対して、上記グレーティングの溝深さ上が、p2 p3 に記載して、上記グレーティングの溝深さ上が、p4 p6 に記載の光学へッド。

【請求項13】第1の光源と第2の光源は、実質上基準 50 る。光学ヘッドは、光学的記録媒体から信号を取り出す

面に対して高さ方向に配置することを特徴とする請求項 1 に記載の光学ヘッド。

【請求項14】光偏向手段は反射形の直線状グレーティングであって、基準面に対して、上記グレーティングの 溝に垂直な方向に傾けて配置することを特徴とする請求 項13に記載の光学ヘッド。

【請求項15】グレーティングに対する第2の波長の光の入射角 θ 2は、 $-50° \le \theta$ 2 $\le 50°$ の関係を実質上満たすことを特徴とする請求項14に記載の光学へッド。

【請求項16】第1の波長は、第2の波長より小さいことを特徴とする請求項1に記載の光学ヘッド。

【請求項17】波長分離手段と光偏向手段の間にバッファ層を設けることを特徴とする請求項5記載の光学ヘッド。

【請求項18】光偏向手段は表面レリーフ型の回折光学素子であり、その溝の底部から波長分離手段までの距離は、第1の波長よりも大きいことを特徴とする請求項5記載の光学ヘッド。

20 【請求項19】情報記録媒体側を第1面、光源側を第2面、基準面側を第3面とする3つの光学面を有するプリズムの第3面に波長分離手段を設け、その下面に光偏向手段を設け、第1及び第2の波長の光は、上記第2面から入射し、上記第1面、第3面、第1面の順に通過することを特徴とする請求項2に記載の光学ヘッド。

【請求項20】少なくとも第1の波長の光の光路中に、プリズムの色分散を低減する色収差補正グレーティングを設けることを特徴とする請求項19に記載の光学ヘッド。

30 【請求項21】グレーティングは、第1の光源と第2の 光源の距離が大きいほど、その周期を小さくすることを 特徴とする請求項8に記載の光学ヘッド。

40 【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、光学的記録再生装置の光学ヘッドに関し、特に、複数の種類の情報記録媒体に対応でき、互いに近傍に配置した2波長の光源を具備する小型・薄型・軽量の光学ヘッドに関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】コンパクトディスク(CD)、DVD等の光ディスクや光カードメモリ等の情報記録媒体の信号を読み出すための重要な構成部品として光学ヘッドがある。光学ヘッドは、光学的記録媒体から信号を取り出す

ために、信号検出機能だけでなくフォーカスサーボ、ト ラッキングサーボ等の制御機構を備える必要がある。

【0003】 DVDやCDまたはCD-Rの複数の情報 記録媒体に対応するために、光源を2つ搭載した光学へ ッドがあった。従来の2液長の光源を有する光学ヘッド を図8に示す。

【0004】 DVDに対応した第1の波長 11を出射する第1の光源1'aと、CDやCD-Rに対応した第2の波長 12を出射する第2の光源1'bは、それぞれ別々の光源・光検出器ユニット17'a、17'bに内蔵10されており、それらから出射されたレーザ光2'a、2'bはビームスブリッタ14により合波され、コリメータレンズ3'で平行になり、立ち上げミラー15で光軸を90°折り曲げられ、対物レンズ4'により、光ディスク11(DVDは11a、CDは11b)に集光される。

【0005】光ディスク11で反射された信号光は、逆向きに折り返し、ビームスプリッタ14により分波され、光源・光検出器ユニット17'a、17'bの窓に設けられたフォーカス/トラック誤差信号検出器8'a、8'bにより、光検出器13'上に集光され、再生信号が読み出される。また、フォーカス/トラックサーボ等の制御が行われ、安定して信号が読み出せるようにしている。

[0006]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、DVDやCDまたはCD-R等の複数の情報記録媒体に対応するために、光源を別々のパッケージ(光源・光検出器ユニット)に内蔵し、ビームスプリッタ等で合成するような従来の構成では、光学ヘッドの小型・薄型・軽量化に 30限界があり、しかも位置合わせが複雑で、さらなる簡素化、組立の簡単化ができないという課題があった。

【0007】本発明は、従来技術における前記課題を解決するためになされたものであり、特に、複数の種類の情報記録媒体に対応でき、互いに近傍に配置した2波長の光源を具備する小型・薄型・軽量の光学ヘッドを提供することを目的とする。

[0008]

【課題を解決するための手段】前記目的を達成するため、本発明の請求項1に記載の発明は、第1の波長の光 40を出射する第1の光源と、上記第1の光源の近傍に配置された、第2の波長の光を出射する第2の光源と、上記第1と第2の波長の光を分離する波長分離手段と、分離された上記第2の波長の光を、分離された上記第1の波長の光と光軸が実質上平行になるように偏向を行う光偏向手段を具備したことを特徴とする光学ヘッドである。これにより、例えば、互いに近傍に配置された2波長の光源を用いた、小型軽量で、複数の種類の情報記録媒体に対応できる光学ヘッドを得ることができる。

【0009】また、本発明の請求項2に記載の発明は、

波長分離手段は第1の波長の光を実質上反射させ、第2 の波長の光を実質上透過させる請求項1に記載の光学へ ッドである。これにより、例えば、コンパクトな構成を 実現することができる。

【0010】また、本発明の請求項3に記載の発明は、 波長分離手段は波長分離多層膜である請求項2に記載の 光学ヘッドである。

【0011】これにより、例えば、薄型で他の光学部品 に集積化することができ、構造が安定になる。

【0012】また、本発明の請求項4に記載の発明は、 透明基板上に波長分離手段を設け、上記透明基板のその 対向面に光偏向手段を設け、第1及び第2の波長の光 は、波長分離手段側から入射する請求項2に記載の光学 ヘッドである。これにより、例えば、光学部品の位置合 わせが簡単になり、構造が安定化することができる。

【0013】また、本発明の請求項5に記載の発明は、透明基板上に波長分離手段を設け、その上に光偏向手段を設け、第1及び第2の波長の光は、上記透明基板のその対向面側から入射する請求項2に記載の光学ヘッドである。これにより、例えば、光学部品の位置合わせが簡単になり、構造が安定化するとともに、実質上平行になる第1と第2の波長の光の最大強度の中心位置を近づけ、光ディスク上で良好な集光スポットを形成することができる。

【0014】また、本発明の請求項6に記載の発明は、 透明基板は基準面に対して、実質上45°に配置する請 求項4または5に記載の光学ヘッド。これにより、例え ば、透明基板と一体化した光学部品は立ち上げミラーを 兼ねることができる。

30 【0015】また、本発明の請求項7に記載の発明は、 光偏向手段は回折光学素子である請求項1に記載の光学 ヘッドである。これにより、例えば、光偏向手段は薄型 軽量化を行うことができる。

【0016】また、本発明の請求項8に記載の発明は、 回折光学素子は反射形の直線状グレーティングである請 求項7に記載の光学ヘッドである。これにより、例え ば、光偏向手段の製造が簡単で、位置合わせが容易な光 学ヘッドを得ることができる。

【0017】また、本発明の請求項9に記載の発明は、 第1の光源と第2の光源は、基準面に対して、実質上同 一高さに配置する請求項1に記載の光学ヘッドである。 これにより、例えば、第1と第2の光源の配置が容易に なる。

【0018】また、本発明の請求項10に記載の発明は、光偏向手段は反射形の直線状グレーティングであって、基準面に対して上記グレーティングの溝方向に傾けて配置する請求項9に記載の光学ヘッドである。これにより、例えば、グレーティングの1次回折効率を高くできる構成が可能である。

0 【0019】また、本発明の請求項11に記載の発明

は、グレーティングは断面形状が鋸歯形状であり、基準面の法線からの、滞方向に傾けた傾斜角を θ 1とし、その屈折率をnとしたとき、第2の波長 λ 2に対して、上記グレーティングの溝深さしが、 $L=\lambda$ 2/(2 $n\cos\theta$ 1)の関係を実質上満たすことを特徴とする請求項10に記載の光学ヘッドである。これにより、例えば、グレーティングの1次回折効率を最も高くできる。

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【0020】また、本発明の請求項12に記載の発明は、グレーティングは断面形状がレベル数pのマルチレベル形状であり、基準面の法線からの、溝方向に傾けた 10 傾斜角を θ 1とし、その屈折率をnとしたとき、第2の波長 λ 2に対して、上記グレーティングの溝深さしが、 $L=(p-1)\lambda2/(2pn\cos\theta1)$ の関係を実質上満たすことを特徴とする請求項10に記載の光学ヘッドである。これにより、例えば、グレーティングの製造が容易で、1次回折効率を最も高くすることができる。

【0021】また、本発明の請求項13記載の発明は、 第1の光源と第2の光源は、実質上基準面に対して高さ 方向に配置する請求項1に記載の光学ヘッドである。こ れにより、第1の光源と第2の光源の配置を容易にする ことができる。

【0022】また、本発明の請求項14に記載の発明は、光偏向手段は反射形の直線状グレーティングであって、基準面に対して、上記グレーティングの溝に垂直な方向に傾けて配置する請求項13に記載の光学ヘッドである。これにより、例えば、対物レンズに入射する第1の波長の光と第2の波長の光の光軸の、傾面図における奥行き方向のずれを実質上無くすことができる。

【0023】また、本発明の請求項15に記載の発明は、グレーティングに対する第2の波長の光の入射角 θ 30 2は、 $-50^{\circ} \le \theta 2 \le 50^{\circ}$ の関係を実質上満たすことを特徴とする請求項14に記載の光学ヘッドである。これにより、例えば、グレーティングの1次回折効率を高くし、例えば、90%以上にすることができる。

【0024】また、本発明の請求項16に記載の発明は、第1の波長は、第2の波長より小さいことを特徴とする請求項1に記載の光学ヘッドある。これにより、例えば、一般的に光源の出射効率が悪いという波長が小さい方の第1の波長の光利用効率を、第2の波長の光利用効率より大きくすることができる。

【0025】また、本発明の請求項17に記載の発明は、波長分離手段と光偏向手段の間にバッファ層を設ける請求項5記載の光学ヘッドである。これにより、例えば、波長分離手段からしみ出す、光偏向手段への第1の波長の光の影響を無くし、第1の波長の光の光利用効率を良くすることができる。

より、例えば、液長分離手段からしみ出す、光偏向手段への第1の波長の光の影響を無くし、第1の波長の光の光利用効率を良くすることができる。

【0027】また、本発明の請求項19に記載の発明は、情報記録媒体側を第1面、光源側を第2面、基準面側を第3面とする3つの光学面を有するプリズムの第3面に波長分離手段を設け、その下面に光偏向手段を設け、第1及び第2の波長の光は、上記第2面から入射し、上記第1面、第3面、第1面の順に通過する請求項2に記載の光学ヘッドである。これにより、例えば、光路をプリズム内のジグザグ伝搬をとる構成により光学ヘッドを海型にすることができる。

【0028】また、本発明の請求項20に記載の発明は、少なくとも第1の波長の光の光路中に、プリズムの色分散を低減する色収差補正グレーティングを設ける請求項19に記載の光学ヘッドである。これにより、例えば、光源からの出射光として半導体レーザ光を用いた場合、高周波モジュールや自励発振による数mm程度の波長帯域の広がりや環境温度の変化によって出射光の中心波20長が変化しても、プリズムの色分散を低減して光ディスク面で良好な集光スポットを得ることができる。

【0029】また、本発明の請求項21記載の発明は、 グレーティングは、第1の光源と第2の光源の距離が大 きいほど、その周期を小さくする請求項8に記載の光学 ヘッドである。これにより、例えば、第1の光源と第2 の光源の任意の距離に対して2波長の光源の光軸を実質 上平行にすることが可能である。

【0030】また、本発明の請求項22に記載の発明は、第1の波長の第2の波長に対する大きさの比Rは0.75 \leq R \leq 0.9 を実質上満たし、第1または第2の光源と波長分離手段の光路中に、3ビームグレーティングを設け、その断面は実質上矩形または台形形状であり、第1の波長 λ 1をし、屈折率を n としたとき、その溝深さは、実質上 λ 1/(n-1)である請求項1に記載の光学ヘッドである。これにより、例えば、第1の波長の光に対する光利用効率は落とさずに、第2の波長の光に対して、3ビームトラッキング法により、トラッキング制御を行うことが可能である。

[0031]

【発明の実施の形態】(第1の実施の形態)本発明の第1の実施の形態の光学ヘッドについて、図1から図3までを用い、座標軸を図のようにとって詳細に説明する。【0032】図1(a)は本発明の第1の実施の形態における光学ヘッドの基本構成と光の伝搬の様子を示す側面図、図1(b)は本発明の第1の実施の形態における光学ヘッドの基本構成と光の伝搬の様子を示す裏面図、図2(a)は同実施の形態の光学ヘッドにおける被長分離手段、光偏向手段の説明図、図2(b)は同実施の形態のさらに他の光学ヘッドにおける波長分離手段、光偏向手段の説明図、図3(a)は本発明の第1の実施の形

態の光学ヘッドにおける第1の波長に対する3ピームグ レーティングの回折効率と溝深さの関係図、図3 (b) は本発明の第1の実施の形態の光学ヘッドにおける第2 の波長に対する 3 ビームグレーティングの回折効率と溝 深さの関係図である。

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【0033】本実施の形態の光学ヘッドは、互いに近傍 に配置された2波長の光源を搭載し、例えば、DVDや CD、CD-R等の複数の情報記録媒体に対応できる、 小型・薄型・軽量の光学ヘッドを実現する。

【0034】図1に示すように、光源・光検出器ユニッ ト17内に、2波長の光源1と光検出器13が内蔵され ており、光源として、例えば、第1の波長 λ 1=0.658 μ mの光2aを出射する半導体レーザチップlaと、例え は、第2の波長 A 2=0.8 μ mの光 2 b を出射する半導体 レーザチップ1 bが、それらの中心位置の距離 gが、例 えば、400μm程度離れた近傍に配置されている。

【0035】光源1aと1bは、通常同時に発光するも のではなく、光ディスク11の種類に応じて選択的に光 を出射するものである。本実施の形態では、基準面18 (x v 平面に平行な光学ヘッドの下面) に対して、2波 20 長の光源1は実質上同一高さになるように配置してあ る。このような配置にすることにより、配置が容易とな る。2波長の光源1となる半導体レーザチップを互いに 近傍に配置することにより、従来例のようなビームスプ リッタ等の光学部品が省略できるため、光学ヘッドが簡 素化・小型・薄型・軽量化でき、また組立の際の位置合 わせが容易になる。

【0036】光源1から選択的に出射されたレーザ光2 aまたは2bは、光源・光検出器ユニット17の窓側に 設けた、3ピームグレーティング24を透過し、それと 一体化した、例えば、ホログラム素子であるフォーカス /トラック誤差信号検出素子8を透過(0次回折光利 用) して、例えば、焦点距離20mmのコリメータレシ ズ3により、ビーム径が例えば、第1の波長の光は3m m程度、第2の波長の光は2.2mm程度の略平行光6 a、6bとなる。このとき、光源1aとコリメータレン ズ3の中心を結ぶ第1の波長の光2a、6aの光軸は、 y軸に平行となるように配置し、光源1bとコリメータ レンズ3の中心を結ぶ2 b、6 bの光軸は、基準面18 に平行でy軸方向に対して、例えば、1.15°傾いて 40 いる(図1(b)参照)。

【0037】3ビームグレーティング24は、第2の波 長の光2bに対してのみ回折して3ビーム(0次、±1 次回折光)になり、トラッキング検出できるように設け たもので、第1の波長の光2aに対しては、透明基板の ようにただ通過するだけである。特に、CD-Rの光デ ィスクを第2の波長の光で読み出す際のトラッキング検 出法は、3ビーム法が好ましく、DVDの光ディスクを 第1の波長の光で読み出す際のトラッキング検出法は、 位相差法が好ましいためにそのような構成にすると、そ 50 り x 軸成分のみ偏向されて、コリメータレンズ 3 を通過

れらの光ディスクに対して、有効にトラッキング検出が できる。

【0038】本発明者らは、3ピームグレーティング2 4の断面を実質上矩形または台形形状である2レベルグ レーティングとすると、図3に示すように、例えば、第一 1の波長 λ 1=0.658 μ m、屈折率 n = 1.5 に対して、その 溝深さは、実質上λ1/(n-1)=1.32 μmのとき、 第1の波長の光に関しては、ほとんどすべて透過する (0次回折光~100%) が、このとき、例えば、波長 λ2=0.8μmの第2の波長の光に対しては、0次回折光 と1次回折光の比が最適なほぼ7:1程度になることを 見い出した。さらに、本発明者らは、第1の波長の第2 の波長に対する大きさの比Rは0.75≦R≦0.9を 実質上満たし(上記の記述では、R=0.82)、その 溝深さは、実質上 λ1/(n-1)であれば、第1の波 長の光利用効率をほとんど落とさずに、第2の波長に対 してのみ、有効に3ビームトラッキング制御ができるこ とを見い出した。

【0039】第1の波長の光6aは、基準面18に対し て実質上45°で配置された、例えば、厚さ1mm程度. のガラス等である透明基板9の、無反射コート(図示な し)が設けられた表面を透過し、その裏面に形成され た、例えば、波長分離多層膜である波長分離手段12に より実質上反射され、光軸を実質上90°折り曲げて、 z軸方向の平行光10aとなり、対物レンズ4に入射 し、収束光7aとなって光ディスクであるDVD11a 上に集光される。

【0040】第2の波長の光6bも、透明基板9内を透 過するが、さらに波長分離手段12も実質上通過し、そ の上に形成された(図1(a)では下面)、例えば、反射 形の直線状プレーズ化グレーティング(例えば、周期が 40μm) である反射形の光偏向手段 5 に入射し、偏 向、反射されて(偏向はx軸方向成分のみ)、光軸が実 質上z軸に平行になり、同じく対物レンズ4に入射し、 CD11bに集光される。第1の波長の光10aの光軸 と第2の波長の光10bの光軸が平行になった結果、対 物レンズ4に入射する光軸が垂直になり、どちらの波長 に対しても、コマ収差や非点収差が生じることなく良好 に対物レンズ4で集光することが可能である。また、透 明基板 9 と一体化された波長分離手段 1 2 と光偏向手段 5は、1つの集積部品となり、構造が安定で位置合わせ が容易となり、しかも立ち上げミラーを兼ねることがで

【0041】波長分離手段12と光偏向手段5を組み合 わせて設けたことにより、光偏向手段5であるグレーテ ィングの周期は大きくでき、製造が容易である。

【0042】光ディスク11によって反射されたレーザ 光7は、逆方向に折り返し、対物レンズ4、透明基板9 を通過し、第2の波長の光10bのみ光偏向手段5によ して、フォーカス/トラック誤差信号検出素子8によって分割されて(1 次あるいは2 次回折光利用)、光検出器13で検出される。

【0043】波長分離手段12は、本実施の形態においては、例えば、SiO2とTiO2の誘電体薄膜を透明基板9上に交互に堆積した構造の波長分離多層膜を用いたが、このような多層膜構成では波長分離手段を数 um以内の薄さにでき、透明基板と集積一体化可能で、構造が安定になるという効果があった。また、波長分離手段12は非常に薄くできるため、対物レンズ4に入射する第101の波長の光10aと第2の波長の光10bの最大強度位置は、ほぼ中央部に設定することができる(なお、図1(a)では、波長分離手段12を誇張して厚く描いているため、ずれているようになっている)。

【0044】また、光偏向手段5は、回折光学素子である、反射形の直線状グレーティングを用いた。回折光学素子の光偏向手段を用いることにより、光学ヘッドを薄型化、軽量化、低価格化を図ることができる。

【0045】本実施の形態においては、基準面18に対して、グレーティング5をその溝方向に傾けて配置した。このように配置することによって、実効的に垂直入射した場合と同じ高い1次回折効率が得られるという効果がある(例えば、後述する図6のグラフで θ 2=0の相当する高い1次回折効率、例えば、95%が得られる)。

【0046】図2に示すように、グレーティング5または5'は、表面レリーフ型で、表面に反射層16が形成され、それぞれ、断面形状が鋸歯形状(図2(a))、マルチレベル形状(図2(b)は4レベル形状)であり、基準面18の法線(z軸)からの、溝方向に傾けた傾斜る。角を θ1とし、その屈折率を n としたとき、第2の波長 12に対して、上記グレーティングの溝深さしが、L= 2/(2 n cos θ1) (螺歯形状の場合)、L= (p-1) 12/(2 p n cos θ1) (マルチレベル形状で、pはレベル数)の関係を実質上満たすようにした。このような傾斜角に依存した溝深さにすることにより、1次回 が効率を最大(例えば、95%から98%)にすることができた。反射層16としては、AgやAu、Al等の金属層、または誘電体の多層膜を用いることが可能である。

【0047】また、グレーティング5または5'の溝の底面から波長分離手段までの距離sは、第1の波長丸1よりも大きくした。第1の波長の光6aが波長分離手段12で反射する際、ごくわずかにそこからしみ出す現象がおこるが、このような構成により、グレーティング5または5'の溝部へのしみ出しを無くし、第1の波長の光6aは全く回折しなくなり、光利用効率を良くすることができる。また、波長分離手段12と光偏向手段5の間に、例えば、第1の波長よりも厚いSiO2層等のバッフェ層を設けても同じ効果が得られる。

【0048】グレーティング5の周期 Λ は、例えば、 40μ であり、このときの波長 λ 2に対する 1 次回折角は、 λ 2= 0.8μ の場合、 θ d=1.15° となり、ちょうど第2の波長の光の光軸ずれの角度を補正することができる。なお、回折角 θ dは、第2の波長の光の光軸ずれの角度(コリメータレンズ3の焦点距離 f と光源の中心距離 gにより、f tan-f (f) で表される)と同じにすることにより、両波長に対する光軸を平行にすることが可能であり、回折角は、f d=f in-f (f) で表されるので、この式を実質上満足するように、グレーティング5の周期 f を設定すれば良い。本実施の形態の光偏向手段5であるグレーティングは、波長分離手段9の形成された透明基板12上に、例えば、公知の2P 法により、紫外線硬化樹脂を用いて金型から転写して作製した。

【0049】また、本実施の形態では、波長が大きい方の光を第2の波長の光とし、光偏向手段5により偏向させたが、一般に、波長が大きい光を出射する半導体レーザ光源のほうが出射効率が良いため、光のパワに余裕があり、光偏向手段5で多少損失があっても問題なく使用できるためである。なお、波長が小さい方の光を第2の波長の光としてももちろん動作は可能である。

【0050】 (第2の実施の形態) 本発明の第2の実施 の形態の光学ヘッドについて、図4を用いて、上記第1 の実施の形態と異なる点を中心に説明する。

【0051】図4(a)は本発明第2の実施の形態における光学ヘッドの基本構成と光の伝搬の様子を示す側面図、図4(b)は本発明の第2の実施の形態における光学ヘッドの基本構成と光の伝搬の様子を示す裏面図である。

【0052】図4に示すように、本実施の形態の光学へッドにおいては、透明基板9の表面に波長分離手段12を設け、その対向面に光偏向手段5を設け、第1及び第2の波長の光6は、波長分離手段12側から入射する構成である。本実施の形態でも透明基板9と一体化された波長分離手段12と光偏向手段5は、1つの集積部品となり、構造が安定で位置合わせが容易となり、しかも立ち上げミラーを兼ねることができる。

【0053】第1の波長の光6aは、基準面18に対して実質上45°で配置された、例えば、厚さ1mm程度のガラス等である透明基板9の表面に設けた例えば、波長分離多層膜である波長分離手段12で実質上反射され、光軸を実質上90°折り曲げて、z軸方向の平行光10aとなり、対物レンズ4に入射し、収束光7aとなって光ディスクであるDVD11a上に集光される。【0054】第2の波長の光6bは、波長分離手段12も実質上透過し、透明基板9内を通って、その対向面に形成された、例えば、反射形の直線状プレーズ化グレーティング(例えば、周期が40μm)である反射形の光50偏向手段5に入射し、x軸方向成分のみ偏向、反射され

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11 て、光軸が実質上を軸に平行になり、同じく対物レンズ 4に入射し、CD11bに集光される。

【0055】本実施の形態の光学ヘッドでは、第1の波長の光6aが、透明基板9を通ることなく、波長分離手段12表面で反射されるので、光利用効率が多少向上する。しかしながら、第1の実施形態の光学ヘッドに比べて、透明基板9の厚さがあるため、対物レンズ4に入射する第1の波長の光10aと第2の波長の光10bの最大強度の中心位置のずれ量が大きくなるという課題が発生する。

【0056】 (第3の実施の形態) 本発明の第3の実施の形態の光学ヘッドについて、図5と図6を用いて、上記第1の実施の形態と異なる点を中心に説明する。

【0057】図5は本発明の第3の実施の形態における 光学ヘッドの基本構成と光の伝搬の様子を示す側面図、 図6は本発明の第3の実施の形態の光学ヘッドにおける グレーティング(光偏向手段)への入射角 02と1次回 折効率の関係図である。

【0058】図5に示すように、本実施の形態においては、第1の光源1aと第2の光源1bは、実質上基準面18に対して高さ方向(z軸方向)に、例えば、400 um離れて配置している。これにより、第1と第2の光源の配置が容易になる。

【0059】また、例えば、周期が $\Lambda=40\mu$ mの反射形の直線状グレーティングである光偏向手段 5a は、基準面 18に対して、グレーティングの溝(x 方向)に垂直な方向に、例えば、45°傾けて配置している。これにより、対物レンズ 4 に入射する第1 の波長の光10a と第2 の波長の光10 の光軸の、側面図における奥行き方向(x 軸方向)のずれを実質上無くすことができる。

【0060】図6に示すように、本実施の形態の光学へッドの光偏向手段5 a である反射形グレーティング(周期 $\Lambda=40\mu$ m、溝深さ $L=0.267\mu$ m、A μ m、A μ mの反射 膜)の1次回折効率は、入射角 μ m、A μ m A μ m、A μ m A μ m A

【0061】(第4の実施の形態)本発明の第4の実施の形態の光学ヘッドについて、図7を用いて、上記第1の実施の形態と異なる点を中心に説明する。

【0062】図7(a)は本発明の第4の実施の形態における光学ヘッドの基本構成と光の伝搬の様子を示す側面図、図7(b)は本発明の第4の実施の形態における光学ヘッドの基本構成と光の伝搬の様子を示す裏面図である。

【0063】本実施の形態の光学ヘッドは、例えば、

9.5 mm厚の超확型構成の光学ヘッドを実現する。 【0064】図7に示すように、光源・光検出器ユニット17の窓側に、3ビームグレーティング、フォーカス /トラック誤差信号検出素子8、色収差補正グレーティング20をこの順に配置している。立ち上げミラーの代わりに、3つの光学面を有するプリズム19を用いている。

【0065】プリズム19は、情報記録媒体11側を第 1面(斜面)21、光源1側を第2面(側面)22、基 準面18側を第3面(底面)23としたとき、ブリズム の第3面23に波長分離手段12を設け、その下面に光 偏向手段5を設けている。

【0066】光源1からの出射光2は、3ビームグレーティング24、フォーカス/トラック誤差信号検出素子8を透過し、色収差補正グレーティング20で、例えば、1°程度、z軸方向に回折され、コリメータレンズ3に入射し、略平行光6になる。

【0067】第1及び第2の波長の光6a、6bは、プリズム19の第2面22を透過して、第1面21で全反 別して、第3面14の順に入射する。第1の波長の光6aは、波長分離手段12で反射され、第1面21を透過して対物レンズ4に入射する。第2の波長の光6bは、波長分離手段12を透過し、光偏向手段5で、偏向、反射され、光軸が平行になり、第1面21を透過して対物レンズ4に入射する。

【0068】このようにジグザグ状にプリズム19内を 伝搬させ、光軸を90°折り曲げる構成により、大幅に 光学ヘッドの高さ(z軸方向サイズ)を小さくし、超薄 型構成が可能になる。

【0069】ブリズム19の仕様は、例えば、 θ r=5.0°、 θ p=29.3°、 θ q=114.3°で、底面23の長さを4.4 mmとし、硝材としてBK7を用いた。この場合、ブリズム19に入射するビーム径と出射するビーム径は等しいとしたビーム整形無しの構成であり、ブリズム19の硝材の屈折率を θ nとし、底面の設置角度を θ rとすると、そのブリズムの底角の一方の角度の θ pが、 θ s in (θ p- θ r) = θ n・ θ s in (θ p- θ r) = θ n・ θ r) と、 θ c 実質上満足し、底角の他方の角度 θ dが、 θ q= θ +90°- θ rと実質上満たす関係にあるものとする。ブリズム19の設置角度は、例えば、 θ r=5°としたが、実質上2°から8°の範囲内であれば、対物レンズ4の左端とプリズム19との間隔に十分余裕が生まれ、好ましいことが分かった。

【0070】本実施の形態では、光源1に半導体レーザを用いているため、高周波モジュールまたは自励発振により、典型的に1m程度の波長帯域の広がりや環境温度の変化によって出射光の中心波長が変化するという現象が生じる。

0 【0071】本実施の形態では、プリズム19の側面2

13

2と斜面21に光軸が斜めに入射するため、波長帯域に広がりがあると、屈折角が異なるという色分散が生じる。光路中に、回折光の回折角の変化が、プリズム19での屈折角の変化と互いに相殺する方向に生じるように、色収差補正グレーティング20を配置すると、色分散がうち消されて、光ディスク11上に良好に集光させることが可能である。

【0072】本発明者らは、プリズム19を構成するガラスの硝材が低分散であるほうが良く、そのような場合、幅広い波長領域で、色収差をほぼ問題ならない程度 10まで相殺でき、同時に、色収差を補正するグレーティング20の周期も大きくできるため、素子の製造が容易で高い回折効率が得られる効果があることを発見した。また波長変動は、第1の波長で±10mmの範囲内であることが、現実的にはほとんどであり、その場合硝材のアッペ数は64以上であれば、光ディスク11上に色収差の影響の少ない光スポットを形成することができ、効果的であることも分かった。従って、硝材としては、BK7、FC5、FK5、FCD1、FCD10、FCD100等が好ましい。

【0073】本実施の形態の光学ヘッドは、色収差補正グレーティング20として、均一周期のグレーティングを、光源1から、コリメータレンズ3までの収束光光路または発散光光路中に配置した。本発明者らは、このような収束光光路または発散光光路中に、色収差補正用のグレーティング20を配置した場合、入射角により補正効果が共きくなる)ことが分かったので、厳密には、出射光2の収束角にあわせて、z軸方向のグレーティング20の周期分布を変化させる必要があったが、開口数が0.39以下の収束光光路中、または発散光光路中に配置されていた場合、対物レンズ4での光ディスク11上のスポットは色収差で問題にならないことが分かり、均一周期のグレーティング20を用いることが可能で、位置合わせや製造が楽であるという効果があった。

【0074】以上、本発明の第1~第4の実施の形態の 光学ヘッドについて述べてきたが、これらの実施の形態 の光学ヘッド以外に、それぞれの光学ヘッドの構成を組 み合わせた光学ヘッドも構成可能であり、同様の効果を 有するのは言うまでもない。

【0075】なお、実施の形態は光ディスクで説明したが、同様の情報記録再生装置で厚みや記録密度など複数の仕様の異なる媒体を再生できるように設計されたカード状やドラム状、テープ状の製品に応用することは本発明の範囲である。また、実施の形態の説明に用いた対物レンズとコリメータレンズは便宜上名付けたものであり、一般にいうレンズと同じである。

[0076]

【発明の効果】以上説明したように、本発明によれば、 複数の種類の情報記録媒体に対応でき、互いに近傍に配 置した2波長の光源を具備する小型・専型・軽量の光学 ヘッドを実現することができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の第1の実施の形態における光学ヘッド の基本構成と光の伝搬の様子を示す側面図と裏面図

【図2】本発明の第1の実施の形態の光学ヘッドにおける波長分離手段、光偏向手段の説明図

0 【図3】本発明の第1の実施の形態の光学ヘッドにおける第1と第2の被長に対する3ビームグレーティングの回折効率と構深さの関係図

【図4】本発明の第2の実施の形態における光学ヘッド の基本構成と光の伝搬の様子を示す側面図と裏面図

【図5】本発明の第3の実施の形態における光学ヘッド の基本構成と光の伝搬の様子を示す側面図

【図 6】 本発明の第3の実施の形態の光学ヘッドにおけるグレーティング(光偏向手段)への入射角 θ 2と 1 次回折効率の関係図

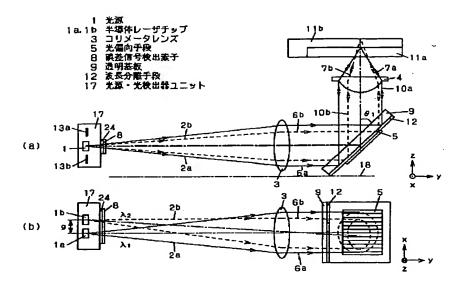
20 【図7】本発明の第4の実施の形態における光学ヘッド の基本構成と光の伝搬の様子を示す側面図と裏面図

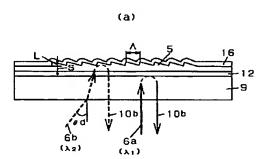
【図8】従来の光学ヘッドの基本構成と光の伝搬の様子 を示す側面図と上面図

【符号の説明】

- 1 光源
- 2 出射光
- 3 コリメータレンズ
- 4 対物レンズ
- 5 グレーティング (光偏向手段)
- 30 6 平行光
 - 7 収束光
 - 8 フォーカス/トラック誤差信号検出素子
 - 9 透明基板
 - 10 平行光
 - 11 情報記錄媒体
 - 12 波長分離手段
 - 13 光検出器
 - 14 ピームスプリッタ
 - 15 立ち上げミラー
- 40 16 反射膜
 - 17 光源・光検出器ユニット
 - 18 基準面
 - 19 プリズム
 - 20 色収差補正グレーティング
 - 21 プリズムの斜面 (第1面)
 - 22 プリズムの測面 (第2面)
 - 23 プリズムの底面 (第3面)
 - 24 3ビームグレーティング

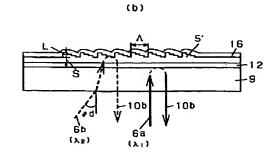
【図1】

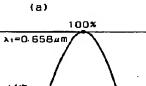


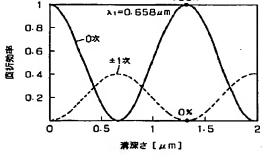


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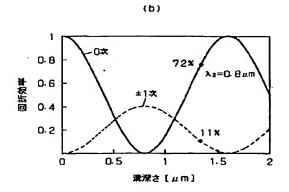
【図2】



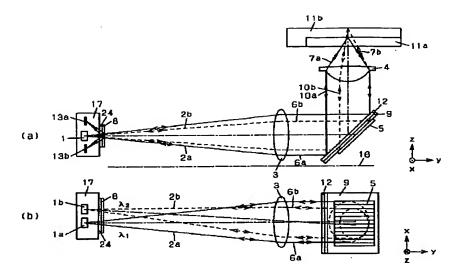




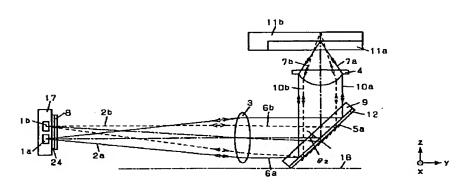
【図3】

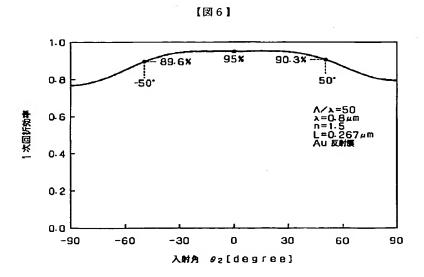


【図4】

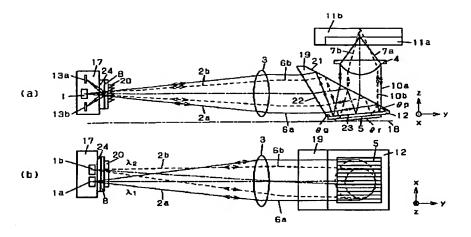


【図5】

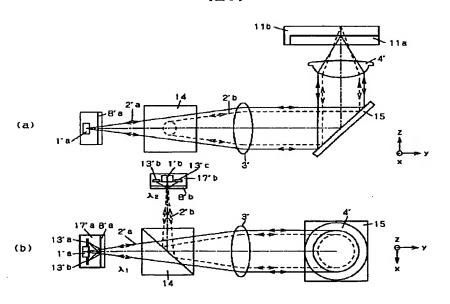




【図7】



【図8】



フロントページの続き

(72)発明者 水野 定夫 大阪府門真市大字門真1006番地 松下電器 産業株式会社内 F ターム (参考) 5D119 AA02 AA41 BA01 BA02 BB01 BB04 EC03 EC27 EC47 FA08 JA21 JA22 LB04

Partial English Translation of J. P. Application No. 2000-163791 A

Application Number: 10337190

5 Application Date: November 11, 1998

Applicant: MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD

Inventor: SHIONO TERUHIRO et al.
Title of the Invention: OPTICAL HEAD

10 Translation of column 8 of page 5 lines 3 to 18 [0038]

The present inventors have found that when the 3-beam grating 24 is a 2-level grating having a substantially rectangular shape or trapezoidal shape cross-section, as shown in Figure 3, when the depth of the groove substantially satisfies $\lambda 1 / (n-1) = 1.32 \mu m$ wherein, for example, the first 15 wavelength is $\lambda 1 = 0.658$ µm and the refractive index is n = 1.5, the grating allows almost all the light with the first wavelength to pass through (zero order diffracted light: ~100%), but, at this time, with respect to the second wavelength of, for example, $\lambda 2 = 0.8 \mu m$, the ratio of the zero order diffracted light to the first order diffracted light becomes approximately 7:1 that is an 20 optimum ratio. Furthermore, the present inventors have found that the ratio R of the first wavelength to the second wavelength substantially satisfies the relationship: $0.75 \le R \le 0.9$ (in the above description, R = 0.82) and the depth of the groove is substantially $\lambda 1 / (n-1)$, a 3-beam tracking control can be performed effectively only with respect to the second wavelength without 25 reduction of the efficiency in using light with the first wavelength.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The 1st light source which carries out outgoing radiation of the light of the 1st wavelength, and the 2nd light source which carries out outgoing radiation of the light of the 2nd wavelength arranged near the 1st light source of the above, The optical head characterized by providing the optical deflection means which deviates so that the light and the optical axis of the 1st wavelength of the above with which the above 1st, a wavelength separation means to separate the light of the 2nd wavelength, and the light of the 2nd separated wavelength of the above were separated may become a real Kamitaira line.
[Claim 2] A wavelength separation means is an optical head according to claim 1 characterized by

[Claim 2] A wavelength separation means is an optical head according to claim 1 characterized by reflecting the light of the 1st wavelength on parenchyma and penetrating the light of the 2nd wavelength on parenchyma.

[Claim 3] A wavelength separation means is an optical head according to claim 2 which is wavelength separation multilayers.

[Claim 4] It is the optical head according to claim 2 which establishes a wavelength separation means on a transparence substrate, forms an optical deflection means in the opposed face of the above-mentioned transparence substrate, and is characterized by carrying out incidence of the light of the 1st and 2nd wavelength from a wavelength separation means side.

[Claim 5] It is the optical head according to claim 2 which establishes a wavelength separation means on a transparence substrate, establishes an optical deflection means on it, and is characterized by carrying out incidence of the light of the 1st and 2nd wavelength from the opposed face side of the abovementioned transparence substrate.

[Claim 6] A transparence substrate is an optical head according to claim 4 or 5 characterized by arranging at 45 degrees on parenchyma to datum level.

[Claim 7] An optical deflection means is an optical head according to claim 1 characterized by being a diffracted-light study component.

[Claim 8] A diffracted-light study component is an optical head according to claim 7 characterized by being the straight-line-like grating of a reflex.

[Claim 9] The 1st light source and 2nd light source are an optical head according to claim 1 characterized by arranging in same-on parenchyma height to datum level.

[Claim 10] An optical deflection means is an optical head according to claim 9 which is the straight-line-like grating of a reflex and is characterized by leaning in the direction of a slot of the above-mentioned grating, and arranging to a datum plane.

[Claim 11] For a grating, channel depth L of the above-mentioned grating is [as opposed to / when a cross-section configuration is a serration configuration, sets to theta 1 the tilt angle leaned in the direction of a slot from the normal of datum level and sets the refractive index to n / the 2nd wavelength lambda 2] L=. Optical head according to claim 10 characterized by filling lambda2/(2ncostheta1) relation on parenchyma.

[Claim 12] A grating is optical HETSU according to claim 10 to which channel depth L of the above-mentioned grating is characterized by filling L=(p-1) lambda2/(2pncostheta1) relation on parenchyma to

the 2nd wavelength lambda 2 when a cross-section configuration is a multi-level configuration of the number p of level, sets to theta 1 the tilt angle leaned in the direction of a slot from the normal of datum level and sets the refractive index to n. DO.

[Claim 13] The 1st light source and 2nd light source are an optical head according to claim 1 characterized by arranging in the height direction to parenchyma top datum level.

[Claim 14] An optical deflection means is an optical head according to claim 13 which is the straight-line-like grating of a reflex and is characterized by leaning in the direction perpendicular to the slot of the above-mentioned grating, and arranging to a datum plane.

[Claim 15] The incident angle theta 2 of the light of the 2nd wavelength to a grating is an optical head according to claim 14 characterized by filling -50 degree = theta2 <= 50 degree relation on parenchyma. [Claim 16] The 1st wavelength is an optical head according to claim 1 characterized by being smaller than the 2nd wavelength.

[Claim 17] The optical head according to claim 5 characterized by preparing a buffer layer between a wavelength separation means and an optical deflection means.

[Claim 18] It is the optical head according to claim 5 characterized by for an optical deflection means being the diffracted-light study component of a surface relief mold, and the distance from the pars basilaris ossis occipitalis of the slot to a wavelength separation means being larger than the 1st wavelength.

[Claim 19] A wavelength separation means is formed in the 3rd page of prism which has three optical surfaces which make a 1st page and light source side the 2nd page, and make a datum-level side the 3rd page for an information record-medium side. It is the optical head according to claim 2 which forms an optical deflection means in the inferior surface of tongue, carries out incidence of the light of the 1st and 2nd wavelength from the 2nd above-mentioned page, and is characterized by passing in order of the 1st above-mentioned page, the 3rd page, and the 1st page.

[Claim 20] The optical head according to claim 19 characterized by preparing at least the chromatic-aberration amendment grating which reduces the chromatism of prism into the optical path of the light of the 1st wavelength.

[Claim 21] A grating is an optical head according to claim 8 characterized by making the period small, so that the distance of the 1st light source and the 2nd light source is large.

[Claim 22] R fills 0.75<=R<=0.9 on parenchyma. the ratio of magnitude to the 2nd wavelength of the 1st wavelength -- When 3 beam grating was prepared into the 1st or 2nd light source and the optical path of a wavelength separation means, the cross section is a real quadrature form or a trapezoid configuration, the 1st wavelength lambda 1 is carried out and a refractive index is set to n, The channel depth is an optical head according to claim 1 characterized by being lambda1/(n-1) on parenchyma.

[Translation done.]

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The side elevation and rear-face Fig. showing the basic configuration of an optical head and the situation of propagation of light in the gestalt of operation of the 1st of this invention

[Drawing 2] The explanatory view of the wavelength separation means in the optical head of the gestalt of operation of the 1st of this invention, and an optical deflection means

[Drawing 3] The related Fig. of the 1st, the diffraction efficiency of 3 beam grating to the 2nd wavelength, and a channel depth in the optical head of the gestalt of operation of the 1st of this invention

[Drawing 4] The side elevation and rear-face Fig. showing the basic configuration of an optical head and the situation of propagation of light in the gestalt of operation of the 2nd of this invention

[Drawing 5] The side elevation showing the basic configuration of an optical head and the situation of propagation of light in the gestalt of operation of the 3rd of this invention

[<u>Drawing 6</u>] The related Fig. of the incident angle theta 2 to a grating (optical deflection means), and primary diffraction efficiency in the optical head of the gestalt of operation of the 3rd of this invention [<u>Drawing 7</u>] The side elevation and rear-face Fig. showing the basic configuration of an optical head and the situation of propagation of light in the gestalt of operation of the 4th of this invention

[Drawing 8] The side elevation and plan showing the basic configuration of the conventional optical head, and the situation of propagation of light

[Description of Notations]

- 1 Light Source
- 2 Hikaru Idei
- 3 Collimator Lens
- 4 Objective Lens
- 5 Grating (Optical Deflection Means)
- 6 Parallel Light
- 7 Convergence Light
- 8 Focus / Truck Error Signal Sensing Element
- 9 Transparence Substrate
- 10 Parallel Light
- 11 Information Record Medium
- 12 Wavelength Separation Means
- 13 Photodetector
- 14 Beam Splitter
- 15 Starting Mirror
- 16 Reflective Film
- 17 Light Source and Photodetector Unit
- 18 Datum Level
- 19 Prism

- 20 Chromatic-Aberration Amendment Grating
- 21 Slant Face of Prism (1st Page)
 22 **** of Prism (2nd Page)
 23 Base of Prism (3rd Page)

- 24 3 Beam Grating

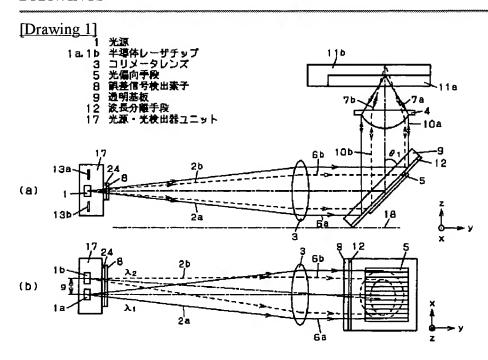
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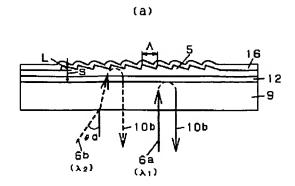
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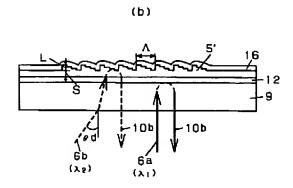
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DRAWINGS

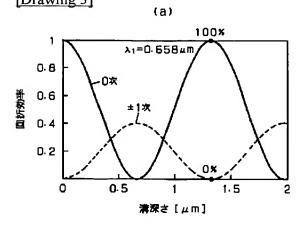


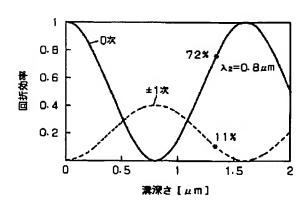
[Drawing 2]



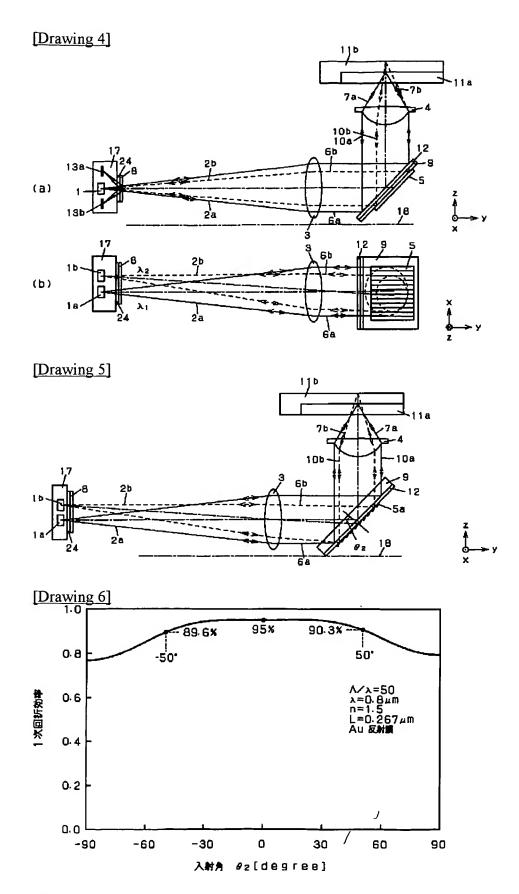




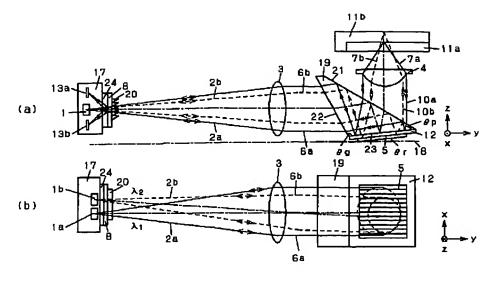


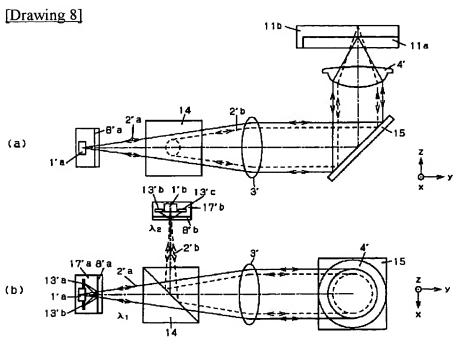


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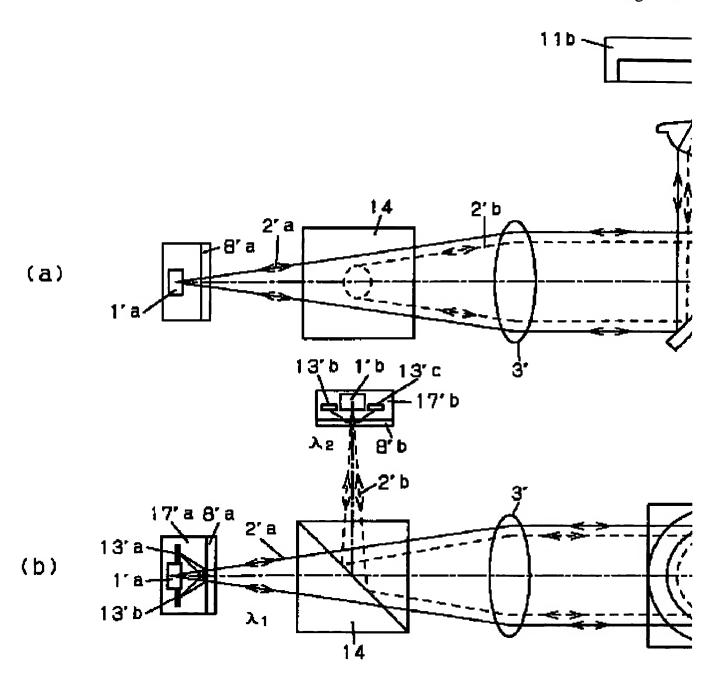


[Drawing 7]





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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Field of the Invention] About the optical head of an optical record regenerative apparatus, especially, this invention can respond to the information record medium of two or more classes, and relates to small and the thin shape, and the lightweight optical head possessing two waves of light sources mutually arranged to near.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] There is an optical head as an important component part for reading the signal of information record media, such as optical disks, such as a compact disk (CD) and DVD, and optical card memory. An optical head needs to be equipped with controlling mechanisms, such as not only a signal detection function but a focus servo, a tracking servo, etc., in order to take out a signal from an optical record medium.

[0003] Since it corresponded to DVD, CD, or two or more information record media of CD-R, there was an optical head in which the two light sources were carried. The optical head which has two waves of conventional light sources is shown in <u>drawing 8</u>.

[0004] The 1st light source 1 '2nd light source which carries out outgoing radiation of the 2nd wavelength lambda 2 corresponding to a, CD, or CD-R' 1 b which carries out outgoing radiation of the 1st wavelength lambda 1 corresponding to DVD It is built in respectively separate photodetector unit 17 'a, 17' the light source and b. It is multiplexed by the beam splitter 14, and laser beam 2'a by which outgoing radiation was carried out from them, and 2'b become parallel by collimator lens 3', and can bend 90 degrees of opticals axis by the starting mirror 15. By objective lens 4' It is condensed by the optical disk 11 (DVD 11 a and CD 11b).

[0005] truck error signal detector 8 'a, 8' the focus/b which turned up the signal light reflected with the optical disk 11 to the reverse sense, was separated spectrally by the beam splitter 14, and was prepared in the aperture of the light source and photodetector unit 17 'a, 17' b -- photodetector 13' -- it is condensed upwards and a regenerative signal is read. Moreover, control of a focus / truck servo is performed, and it is stabilized, and enables it to read a signal.

[0006]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, since it corresponded to two or more information record media, such as DVD, and CD or CD-R, the light source was built in the separate package (the light source and photodetector unit), with the conventional configuration which is compounded by a beam splitter etc., the limitation was in small and thin shape, and lightweight-ization of an optical head, and the technical problem that alignment was complicated and the further simplification and simplification of assembly moreover could not be performed occurred.

[0007] This invention is made in order to solve said technical problem in the conventional technique, especially, can respond to the information record medium of two or more classes, and aims at offering small and the thin shape, and the lightweight optical head possessing two waves of light sources mutually arranged to near.

[0008]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to attain said purpose, invention of this invention according to claim 1 The 1st light source which carries out outgoing radiation of the light of the 1st wavelength, and the 2nd light source which carries out outgoing radiation of the light of the 2nd wavelength arranged near the 1st light source of the above, It is the optical head characterized by providing the optical deflection means which deviates so that the light and the optical axis of the 1st wavelength of the above with which the above 1st, a wavelength separation means to separate the light of the 2nd wavelength, and the light of the 2nd separated wavelength of the above were separated may become a real Kamitaira line. The optical head using two waves of light sources arranged mutually in near thereby, for example which can respond to the information record medium of two or more classes by the small light weight can be obtained.

[0009] Moreover, invention of this invention according to claim 2 is an optical head according to claim 1 which a wavelength separation means reflects [head] the light of the 1st wavelength on parenchyma, and makes the light of the 2nd wavelength penetrate on parenchyma. Thereby for example, a compact configuration can be realized.

[0010] Moreover, invention of this invention according to claim 3 is an optical head according to claim 2 whose wavelength separation means are wavelength separation multilayers.

[0011] Thereby, it can integrate to other optics with a thin shape, and structure becomes stability.

[0012] Moreover, invention of this invention according to claim 4 establishes a wavelength separation means on a transparence substrate, an optical deflection means is formed in the opposed face of the above-mentioned transparence substrate, and the light of the 1st and 2nd wavelength is an optical head according to claim 2 which carries out incidence from a wavelength separation means side. Thereby, the alignment of an optic becomes easy and structure can be stabilized.

[0013] Moreover, invention of this invention according to claim 5 establishes a wavelength separation means on a transparence substrate, an optical deflection means is established on it, and the light of the 1st and 2nd wavelength is an optical head according to claim 2 which carries out incidence from the opposed face side of the above-mentioned transparence substrate. While the alignment of an optic becomes easy and structure is stable by this, the center position of the maximum reinforcement of the light of the 1st and the 2nd wavelength which becomes a real Kamitaira line can be brought close, and a good condensing spot can be formed on an optical disk.

[0014] Moreover, for a transparence substrate, invention of this invention according to claim 6 is an optical head according to claim 4 or 5 to which it arranges at 45 degrees on parenchyma to datum level. Thereby, the optic united for example, with the transparence substrate can serve as a starting mirror. [0015] Moreover, invention of this invention according to claim 7 is an optical head according to claim 1 whose optical deflection means is a diffracted-light study component. Thereby, for example, an optical deflection means can perform thin lightweight-ization.

[0016] Moreover, invention of this invention according to claim 8 is an optical head according to claim 7 whose diffracted-light study component is the straight-line-like grating of a reflex. Thereby, manufacture of for example, an optical deflection means is easy, and alignment can obtain an easy optical head.

[0017] Moreover, invention of this invention according to claim 9 is an optical head according to claim 1 which arranges the 1st light source and 2nd light source in same-on parenchyma height to datum level. Thereby, arrangement of the 1st and the 2nd light source becomes easy.

[0018] Moreover, an optical deflection means is the straight-line-like grating of a reflex, and invention of this invention according to claim 10 is an optical head according to claim 9 which leans in the direction of a slot of the above-mentioned grating, and is arranged to a datum plane. The configuration which can make primary diffraction efficiency of a grating high by this is possible.

[0019] Moreover, when invention of this invention according to claim 11 sets to theta 1 the tilt angle to which a grating is a serration configuration and the cross-section configuration leaned it in the direction of a slot from the normal of datum level and sets the refractive index to n, Channel depth L of the abovementioned grating is L= to the 2nd wavelength lambda 2. It is the optical head according to claim 10

characterized by filling lambda2/(2ncostheta1) relation on parenchyma. Thereby, primary diffraction efficiency of a grating can be made the highest.

[0020] Moreover, when invention of this invention according to claim 12 sets to theta 1 the tilt angle to which a grating is the multi-level configuration of the number p of level, and the cross-section configuration leaned it in the direction of a slot from the normal of datum level and sets the refractive index to n, It is the optical head according to claim 10 characterized by channel depth L of the above-mentioned grating filling L= lambda(p-1)2/(2pncostheta1) relation on parenchyma to the 2nd wavelength lambda 2. Thereby, manufacture of a grating is easy and can make primary diffraction efficiency the highest.

[0021] Moreover, invention of this invention according to claim 13 is an optical head according to claim 1 which arranges the 1st light source and 2nd light source in the height direction to parenchyma top datum level. Thereby, arrangement of the 1st light source and the 2nd light source can be made easy. [0022] Moreover, an optical deflection means is the straight-line-like grating of a reflex, and invention of this invention according to claim 14 is an optical head according to claim 13 which leans in the direction perpendicular to the slot of the above-mentioned grating, and is arranged to a datum plane. Thereby, a gap of the depth direction in the side elevation of the optical axis of the light of the 1st wavelength which carries out incidence to an objective lens, and the light of the 2nd wavelength can be lost on parenchyma.

[0023] Moreover, it is the optical head according to claim 14 characterized by the incident angle theta 2 of the light [as opposed to a grating in invention of this invention according to claim 15] of the 2nd wavelength filling -50 degree<=theta2 <=50 degree relation on parenchyma. Thereby, primary diffraction efficiency of a grating can be made high, for example, it can be made to 90% or more. [0024] Moreover, it is optical HETSU according to claim 1 to which invention of this invention according to claim 16 is characterized by the 1st wavelength being smaller than the 2nd wavelength. DO ****. Thereby for example, efficiency for light utilization of the 1st wavelength with the wavelength smaller generally that the outgoing radiation effectiveness of the light source is bad can be made larger than the efficiency for light utilization of the 2nd wavelength.

[0025] Moreover, invention of this invention according to claim 17 is an optical head according to claim 5 which prepares a buffer layer between a wavelength separation means and an optical deflection means. The effect of the light of the 1st wavelength to the optical deflection means which oozes out for example, from a wavelength separation means can be lost by this, and efficiency for light utilization of the 1st wavelength can be improved.

[0026] Moreover, the optical deflection means of invention of this invention according to claim 18 is the diffracted-light study component of a surface relief mold, and the distance from the pars basilaris ossis occipitalis of the slot to a wavelength separation means is a larger optical head according to claim 5 than the 1st wavelength. The effect of the light of the 1st wavelength to the optical deflection means which oozes out for example, from a wavelength separation means can be lost by this, and efficiency for light utilization of the light of the 1st wavelength can be improved.

[0027] Invention of this invention according to claim 19 an information record-medium side Moreover, the 1st page, A wavelength separation means is formed in the 3rd page of prism which has three optical surfaces which make a light source side the 2nd page and make a datum-level side the 3rd page, and an optical deflection means is formed in the inferior surface of tongue. The light of the 1st and 2nd wavelength It is the optical head according to claim 2 which carries out incidence and which is passed from the 2nd above-mentioned page in order of the 1st above-mentioned page, the 3rd page, and the 1st page. Thereby, an optical head can be made into a thin shape by the configuration which takes the zigzag propagation in prism for an optical path.

[0028] Moreover, invention of this invention according to claim 20 is an optical head according to claim 19 which prepares at least the chromatic-aberration amendment grating which reduces the chromatism of prism into the optical path of the light of the 1st wavelength. Thereby, when semiconductor laser light is used as an outgoing radiation light from the light source, even if the main wavelength of outgoing radiation light changes with the breadth of an about several nm wavelength band and the change of

environmental temperature by the high frequency module or self-oscillation, the chromatism of prism can be reduced and a good condensing spot can be obtained in respect of an optical disk.
[0029] Moreover, the grating of invention of this invention according to claim 21 is an optical head according to claim 8 to which the distance of the 1st light source and the 2nd light source makes the period small, so that it is large. It is possible to make the optical axis of two waves of light sources into a real Kamitaira line to the distance of the arbitration of the 1st light source and the 2nd light source by this.

[0030] R fills 0.75<=R<=0.9 on parenchyma. moreover, the ratio [as opposed to the 2nd wavelength of the 1st wavelength in invention of this invention according to claim 22] of magnitude -- When 3 beam grating was prepared into the 1st or 2nd light source and the optical path of a wavelength separation means, the cross section is a real quadrature form or a trapezoid configuration, the 1st wavelength lambda 1 is carried out and a refractive index is set to n, the channel depth is an optical head according to claim 1 which is lambda1/(n-1) on parenchyma. Thereby, the efficiency for light utilization over the light of the 1st wavelength can perform tracking control with 3 beam tracking method to the light of the 2nd wavelength, without dropping.

[0031]

[Embodiment of the Invention] (Gestalt of the 1st operation) About the optical head of the gestalt of operation of the 1st of this invention, from <u>drawing 1</u> to <u>drawing 3</u> is used, and an axis of coordinates is explained to a detail, as shown in drawing.

[0032] The side elevation showing the basic configuration of an optical head and the situation of propagation of light, [in / in drawing 1 (a) / the gestalt of operation of the 1st of this invention] The rear-face Fig. showing the basic configuration of an optical head and the situation of propagation of light, [in / in drawing 1 (b) / the gestalt of operation of the 1st of this invention] The explanatory view of a wavelength separation means [in / in drawing 2 (a) / the optical head of the gestalt of this operation], and an optical deflection means, A wavelength separation means [in / in drawing 2 (b) / the optical head of further others of the gestalt of this operation], The explanatory view of an optical deflection means, the related Fig. [in / in drawing 3 (a) / the optical head of the gestalt of operation of the 1st of this invention] of the diffraction efficiency of 3 beam grating, and a channel depth to the 1st wavelength, Drawing 3 (b) is the related Fig. of the diffraction efficiency of 3 beam grating, and a channel depth to the 2nd wavelength in the optical head of the gestalt of operation of the 1st of this invention.

[0033] The optical head of the gestalt of this operation realizes small and the thin shape, and the lightweight optical head which carry two waves of light sources arranged mutually in near, for example, can respond to two or more information record media, such as DVD, and CD, CD-R.

[0034] As shown in <u>drawing 1</u>, two waves of light sources 1 and a photodetector 13 are built in in the light source and the photodetector unit 17. As the light source For example, semiconductor laser chip 1b which carries out outgoing radiation of the 2nd wavelength lambda2=0.8micrometer optical 2b to semiconductor laser chip 1a which carries out outgoing radiation of the 1st wavelength lambda1=0.658micrometer optical 2a is arranged in near which about 400 micrometers of distance g of those center positions left, for example.

[0035] The light sources 1a and 1b do not usually emit light to coincidence, and carry out outgoing radiation of the light alternatively according to the class of optical disk 11. With the gestalt of this operation, to datum level 18 (inferior surface of tongue of an optical head parallel to xy flat surface), two waves of light sources 1 are arranged so that it may become same-on parenchyma height. With such arrangement, arrangement becomes easy. Since optics, such as a beam splitter like the conventional example, are omissible by arranging mutually the semiconductor laser chip used as two waves of light sources 1 to near,-izing of the optical head can be carried out [simplification, small a thin shape, and lightweight], and the alignment at the time of being assembly becomes easy.

[0036] Laser beam 2a or 2b by which outgoing radiation was alternatively carried out from the light source 1 Penetrated 3 beam grating 24 prepared in the aperture side of the light source and the photodetector unit 17, and united with it, for example, the focus / truck error signal sensing element 8

which is a hologram component are penetrated (zero-order diffracted-light use). For example, as for the light of about 3mm and the 2nd wavelength, the light of the 1st wavelength turns into [a beam diameter] the about 2.2mm abbreviation parallel light 6a and 6b by the collimator lens 3 with a focal distance of 20mm. At this time, it has arranged so that it may become parallel [the optical axis of the light 2a and 6a of the 1st wavelength which connects the core of a collimator lens 3 to light source 1a] to the y-axis, and the optical axis of 2b and 6b which connect the core of a collimator lens 3 to light source 1b is parallel to datum level 18, and leans 1.15 degrees as opposed to the direction of the y-axis (refer to drawing 1 (b)).

[0037] 3 beam grating 24 is what diffracted only to optical 2b of the 2nd wavelength, became three beams (zero-order, primary [**] diffracted light), and was prepared so that tracking detection could be carried out, and only merely passes like a transparence substrate to optical 2a of the 1st wavelength. Since especially the tracking detecting method at the time of reading the optical disk of CD-R with the light of the 2nd wavelength has the desirable 3 beam method and the tracking detecting method at the time of reading the optical disk of DVD with the light of the 1st wavelength has the desirable phase contrast method, if it is made such a configuration, tracking detection can be effectively performed to those optical disks.

[0038] If the cross section of 3 beam grating 24 is made into 2 level grating which is a real quadrature form or a trapezoid configuration, this invention persons As shown in $\underline{\text{drawing 3}}$, 1st wavelength lambda1=0.658micrometer and a refractive index n= 1.5 are received. The channel depth It is related with the light of the 1st wavelength on parenchyma at the time of lambda1/(n-1)=1.32micrometer. almost -- all -- penetrating (zero-order diffracted-light -100%) -- it found out that the ratio of the zero-order diffracted light and the primary diffracted light became about [optimal] about 7:1 [at this time, for example, the light of the 2nd wavelength lambda2=0.8micrometer wavelength,]. furthermore, the ratio [as opposed to the 2nd wavelength of the 1st wavelength in this invention persons] of magnitude -- R -- 0.75<=R<=0.9 -- a parenchyma top -- filling (in the above-mentioned description) When R= 0.82 and its channel depth were lambda1/(n-1) on parenchyma, they found out that 3 beam tracking control could do efficiency for light utilization of the 1st wavelength effectively only to the 2nd wavelength, without hardly dropping.

[0039] Optical 6a of the 1st wavelength has been arranged at 45 degrees on parenchyma to datum level 18. For example, the front face in which the nonreflective coat (with no illustration) of the transparence substrate 9 which is glass with a thickness of about 1mm etc. was established is penetrated. It was formed in the rear face, for example, it is reflected on parenchyma by the wavelength separation means 12 which is wavelength separation multilayers, 90 degrees of opticals axis are bent on parenchyma, and it is set to parallel light 10a of the direction of the z-axis, and incidence is carried out to an objective lens 4, and it is set to convergence light 7a, and is condensed on DVD11a which is an optical disk. [0040] Although optical 6b of the 2nd wavelength also penetrates the inside of the transparence substrate 9 Furthermore, carried out real superior transit also of the wavelength separation means 12, and it was formed on it (<u>drawing 1</u> (a) inferior surface of tongue), for example, incidence is carried out to the optical deflection means 5 of the reflex which is the straight-line-like blaze-ized grating (a period is 40 micrometers) of a reflex, and it deviates, only the direction component of a x axis a deviation -- is reflected, an optical axis becomes parallel to the parenchyma top z-axis, similarly incidence is carried out to an objective lens 4, and it is condensed by CD11b. As a result of the optical axis of optical 10a of the 1st wavelength and the optical axis of optical 10b of the 2nd wavelength becoming parallel, condensing with an objective lens 4 good is possible, without the optical axis which carries out incidence to an objective lens 4 becoming perpendicular, and comatic aberration and astigmatism arising also to which wavelength. Moreover, it becomes one accumulation component, and structure can be stable, and can become easy [alignment], and moreover the wavelength separation means 12 and the optical deflection means 5 which were united with the transparence substrate 9 can be started, and can serve as a mirror.

[0041] By having prepared combining the wavelength separation means 12 and the optical deflection means 5, the period of the grating which is the optical deflection means 5 is made greatly, and is easy to

manufacture.

[0042] The laser beam 7 reflected by the optical disk 11 is turned up to hard flow, passes an objective lens 4 and the transparence substrate 9, only a x-axis component is deflected by the optical deflection means 5, only optical 10b of the 2nd wavelength passes a collimator lens 3, and is divided by a focus / truck error signal sensing element 8 (primary secondary diffracted-light use), and is detected by the photodetector 13.

[0043] In the gestalt of this operation, although the wavelength separation multilayers of the structure which deposited the dielectric thin film of SiO2 and TiO2 by turns on the transparence substrate 9 were used for the wavelength separation means 12, for example, with such a multilayers configuration, it could do the wavelength separation means in less than several micrometers thinness, and was effective in a transparence substrate and accumulation unification being possible and structure becoming stability. Moreover, since the wavelength separation means 12 can be done very thinly, the maximum location of optical 10a of the 1st wavelength and optical 10b of the 2nd wavelength on the strength which carries out incidence to an objective lens 4 can be mostly set as a center section (in addition, in drawing 1 (a), since the wavelength separation means 12 is exaggerated and it is drawing thickly, shifted).

[0044] Moreover, the straight-line-like grating of a reflex which is a diffracted-light study component was used for the optical deflection means 5. By using the optical deflection means of a diffracted-light study component, thin-shape-izing, lightweight-izing, and low-pricing can be attained for an optical head.

[0045] In the gestalt of this operation, to a datum plane 18, the grating 5 was leaned in the direction of a slot, and has been arranged. Thus, by arranging, it is effective in the same high primary diffraction efficiency as the case where vertical incidence is carried out effectually being acquired (for example, the high primary diffraction efficiency to which theta2=0 is equivalent with the graph of drawing 6 mentioned later, for example, 95%, is acquired).

[0046] As shown in drawing 2, a grating 5 or 5' A reflecting layer 16 is formed in a front face with a surface relief mold. A cross-section configuration, respectively A serration configuration (drawing 2 (a)), When it is a multi-level configuration (<u>drawing 2</u>(b) is 4 level configuration), the tilt angle leaned in the direction of a slot from the normal (z-axis) of datum level 18 is set to theta 1 and the refractive index is set to n, Channel depth L of the above-mentioned grating is L= to the 2nd wavelength lambda 2. It was made to fill relation (lambda2/(2ncostheta1) (in the case of a serration configuration), and L= lambda(p-1)2/(2pncostheta1) (for p to be the number of level at a multi-level configuration)) on parenchyma. Primary diffraction efficiency was able to be made into max (from 95% to for example, 98%) by making it the channel depth depending on such a tilt angle. As a reflecting layer 16, it is possible to use the multilayers of metal layers, such as Ag, and Au, aluminum, or a dielectric. [0047] Moreover, a grating 5 or distance s from the base of the slot of 5' to a wavelength separation means was made larger than the 1st wavelength lambda 1. Although the phenomenon which oozes out from there very slightly starts in case optical 6a of the 1st wavelength reflects with the wavelength separation means 12, by such configuration, the exudation to the slot of a grating 5 or 5' is abolished, it becomes impossible to diffract optical 6a of the 1st wavelength at all, and it can improve efficiency for light utilization. Moreover, the same effectiveness is acquired even if it prepares buffer layers, such as SiO two-layer thicker than the 1st wavelength, between the wavelength separation means 12 and the optical deflection means 5.

[0048] The period lambda of a grating 5 is 40 micrometers, and in the case of lambda2=0.8micrometer, the primary angle of diffraction over the wavelength lambda 2 at this time becomes thetad=1.15 degree, and can amend the include angle of an optical-axis gap of the light of the 2nd wavelength exactly. In addition, angle-of-diffraction thetad is the include angle (according to the focal distance f of a collimator lens 3, and the center distance g of the light source) of an optical-axis gap of the light of the 2nd wavelength. What is necessary is just to set up the period lambda of a grating 5 so that this formula may be satisfied on parenchyma since it is possible to make the optical axis over both wavelength parallel by making it the same and an angle of diffraction is expressed with thetad=sin-1 (lambda2/lambda) that it is expressed with tan-1 (g/f). The grating which is the optical deflection means 5 of the gestalt of this

operation was imprinted and produced from metal mold by 2P well-known law on the transparence substrate 12 with which the wavelength separation means 9 was formed using ultraviolet-rays hardening resin, for example.

[0049] Moreover, although light with larger wavelength was made into the light of the 2nd wavelength and it was made to deviate with the optical deflection means 5 with the gestalt of this operation, since the way of the semiconductor laser light source which carries out outgoing radiation of the light with large wavelength generally has good outgoing radiation effectiveness, even if allowances are in PAWA of light and there is some loss with the optical deflection means 5, it is because it can be used satisfactory. In addition, of course, actuation is possible also considering light with smaller wavelength as a light of the 2nd wavelength.

[0050] (Gestalt of the 2nd operation) It explains focusing on a point which is different from the gestalt of implementation of the above 1st about the optical head of the gestalt of operation of the 2nd of this invention using drawing 4.

[0051] The side elevation and <u>drawing 4</u> (b) which show the basic configuration of an optical head and the situation of propagation of light are the rear-face Fig. showing the basic configuration of an optical head and the situation of propagation of light in the gestalt of operation of the 2nd of this invention. [in / in <u>drawing 4</u> (a) / the gestalt of operation of this invention 2nd]

[0052] As shown in drawing 4, in the optical head of the gestalt of this operation, the wavelength separation means 12 is formed in the front face of the transparence substrate 9, the optical deflection means 5 is formed in the opposed face, and the light 6 of the 1st and 2nd wavelength is a configuration which carries out incidence from the wavelength separation means 12 side. It becomes one accumulation component, and structure can be stable, and can become easy [alignment], and moreover the wavelength separation means 12 and the optical deflection means 5 which were united with the transparence substrate 9 also with the gestalt of this operation can be started, and can serve as a mirror. [0053] to datum level 18, optical 6a of the 1st wavelength has been arranged at 45 degrees on parenchyma, for example, was prepared in the front face of the transparence substrate 9 which is glass with a thickness of about 1mm etc. -- for example It is reflected on parenchyma with the wavelength separation means 12 which is wavelength separation multilayers, 90 degrees of opticals axis are bent on parenchyma, and it is set to parallel light 10a of the direction of the z-axis, and incidence is carried out to an objective lens 4, and it is set to convergence light 7a, and is condensed on DVD11a which is an optical disk.

[0054] Optical 6b of the 2nd wavelength also penetrates the wavelength separation means 12 on parenchyma, and it passes along the inside of the transparence substrate 9. The straight-line-like blaze-ized grating of a reflex formed in the opposed face (-- for example, incidence is carried out to the optical deflection means 5 of the reflex which is 40-micrometer), only the direction component of a x axis is deflected and reflected, an optical axis becomes parallel to the parenchyma top z-axis, and, similarly a period carries out incidence to an objective lens 4, and is condensed by CD11b.

[0055] With the optical head of the gestalt of this operation, since optical 6a of the 1st wavelength is reflected on wavelength separation means 12 front face, without passing along the transparence substrate 9, efficiency for light utilization improves somewhat. However, since there is thickness of the transparence substrate 9 compared with the optical head of the 1st operation gestalt, the technical problem that the amount of gaps of the center position of the maximum reinforcement of optical 10a of the 1st wavelength and optical 10b of the 2nd wavelength which carries out incidence to an objective lens 4 becomes large occurs.

[0056] (Gestalt of the 3rd operation) It explains focusing on a point which is different from the gestalt of implementation of the above 1st about the optical head of the gestalt of operation of the 3rd of this invention using drawing 5 and drawing 6.

[0057] The side elevation and <u>drawing 6</u> which show the basic configuration of an optical head and the situation of propagation of light are the related Fig. of the incident angle theta 2 to a grating (optical deflection means), and primary diffraction efficiency in the optical head of the gestalt of operation of the 3rd of this invention. [in / in <u>drawing 5</u> / the gestalt of operation of the 3rd of this invention]

[0058] it is shown in <u>drawing 5</u> -- as -- the gestalt of this operation -- setting -- 1st light source 1a and 2nd light source 1b -- the parenchyma top datum level 18 -- receiving -- the height direction (the direction of the z-axis) -- for example, 400 micrometers was left and it arranges. Thereby, arrangement of the 1st and the 2nd light source becomes easy.

[0059] Moreover, for example, to a datum plane 18, 45 degrees optical deflection means 5a which is the straight-line-like grating of the reflex whose period is lambda= 40 micrometers was leaned in the direction perpendicular to the slot on the grating (x directions), for example, and is arranged. Thereby, a gap of the depth direction (the direction of a x axis) in the side elevation of the optical axis of optical 10a of the 1st wavelength which carries out incidence to an objective lens 4, and optical 10b of the 2nd wavelength can be lost on parenchyma.

[0060] As shown in $\frac{drawing 6}{drawing 6}$, the primary diffraction efficiency of the reflex grating (the period of lambda= 40 micrometers, the channel depth of L= 0.267 micrometers, reflective film of Au) which is optical deflection means 5a of the optical head of the gestalt of this operation It was dependent on the angle of incidence theta 2, and when the angle of incidence theta 2 of optical 6b of the 2nd wavelength to grating 5a was range which fills -50 degree<=theta2 <=50 degree relation on parenchyma, it turned out that about 90% or more of high primary diffraction efficiency is realizable. With the gestalt of this operation, since the incident angle theta 2 was 45 degrees, 92% of diffraction efficiency was acquired. [0061] (Gestalt of the 4th operation) It explains focusing on a point which is different from the gestalt of implementation of the above 1st about the optical head of the gestalt of operation of the 4th of this invention using $\frac{drawing 7}{drawing 7}$.

[0062] The side elevation and <u>drawing 7</u> (b) which show the basic configuration of an optical head and the situation of propagation of light are the rear-face Fig. showing the basic configuration of an optical head and the situation of propagation of light in the gestalt of operation of the 4th of this invention. [in / in <u>drawing 7</u> (a) / the gestalt of operation of the 4th of this invention]

[0063] The optical head of the gestalt of this operation realizes the optical head of the super-thin configuration of for example, 9.5mm thickness.

[0064] As shown in <u>drawing 7</u>, 3 beam grating, the focus / truck error signal sensing element 8, and the chromatic-aberration amendment grating 20 are arranged to the aperture side of the light source and the photodetector unit 17 at this order. Instead of the starting mirror, the prism 19 which has three optical surfaces is used.

[0065] the time of prism 19 setting the 1st page (slant face) 21 and light source 1 side to 22, and setting the 2nd page (side face) datum-level 18 side to 23 for the information record-medium 11 side the 3rd page (base) -- prism -- the 3rd page of the wavelength separation means 12 was formed in 23, and the optical deflection means 5 is formed in the inferior surface of tongue.

[0066] The outgoing radiation light 2 from the light source 1 penetrates 3 beam grating 24, and the focus / truck error signal sensing element 8, is the chromatic-aberration amendment grating 20, for example, is diffracted in about 1 degree and the direction of the z-axis, carries out incidence to a collimator lens 3, and turns into the abbreviation parallel light 6.

[0067] the light 6a and 6b of the 1st and 2nd wavelength -- prism 19 -- 22 [page / 2nd] is penetrated, total reflection of the 1st page is carried out by 21, and incidence of the 3rd page is carried out to the order of 14. It is reflected with the wavelength separation means 12, and optical 6a of the 1st wavelength penetrates 21 [page / 1st], and it carries out incidence to an objective lens 4. The wavelength separation means 12 is penetrated, it is the optical deflection means 5, and is deviated and reflected, an optical axis becomes parallel, and optical 6b of the 2nd wavelength penetrates 21 [page / 1st], and it carries out incidence to an objective lens 4.

[0068] Thus, the inside of prism 19 is made to spread in the shape of zigzag, by the configuration which bends 90 degrees of opticals axis, the height (the direction size of the z-axis) of an optical head is sharply made small, and a super-thin configuration is attained.

[0069] The specifications of prism 19 were thetar=5.0 degree, thetap=29.3 degree, and thetaq=114.3 degree, they set the die length of a base 23 to 4.4mm, and BK7 was used for them as ** material. In this case, if it is the configuration without beam plastic surgery made equal [the beam diameter which

carries out incidence to prism 19, and the beam diameter which carries out outgoing radiation], the refractive index of the ** material of prism 19 is set to n and an installation include angle at the bottom is set to thetar One side of the basic angle of the prism thetap of an include angle sin(thetap-thetar) =n-sin (4thetap-2thetar-90 degree-theta'), n-sintheta'=sin (thetap-thetar) shall be satisfied on parenchyma and include-angle thetaq of another side of a basic angle shall have the relation which fills +90 degree-20f theta q=theta thetar on parenchyma. Although considered as thetar=5 degree, when the installation include angle of prism 19 was within the limits of 2 to 8 degrees on parenchyma, allowances were enough born to spacing of the left end of an objective lens 4, and prism 19, and it turned out that it is desirable.

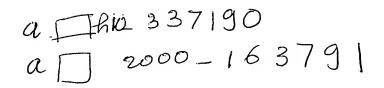
[0070] With the gestalt of this operation, since semiconductor laser is used for the light source 1, the phenomenon in which the main wavelength of outgoing radiation light changes with the breadth of an about 1nm wavelength band or change of environmental temperature typically arises by the high frequency module or self-oscillation.

[0071] With the gestalt of this operation, if breadth is in a wavelength band in order that an optical axis may carry out incidence aslant on the side face 22 and slant face 21 of prism 19, the chromatism that angle of refraction differs will arise. If change of the angle of diffraction of the diffracted light arranges the chromatic-aberration amendment grating 20 in an optical path so that it may be generated in the direction mutually set off against change of the angle of refraction in prism 19, it is possible for chromatism to be erased inside and to make it condense good on an optical disk 11. [0072] this invention persons discovered that it was effective in it being better for the ** material of the glass which constitutes prism 19 to be low distribution, and being a broad wavelength field in such a case, and diffraction efficiency that manufacture of a component is easy and high being acquired since the period of the grating 20 which can offset chromatic aberration to extent which is not if it is a problem mostly, and amends chromatic aberration to coincidence is also large and it can do. Moreover, it was most actually, and that wavelength variation is within the limits of **10nm on the 1st wavelength could form the optical spot with little effect of chromatic aberration on the optical disk 11, when the Abbe number of ** material was 64 or more in that case, and it also turned out that it is effective. Therefore, as ** material, BK7, FC5, FK5, FCD1, FCD10, and FCD100 grade are desirable. [0073] The optical head of the gestalt of this operation has arranged the grating of a homogeneity period as a chromatic-aberration amendment grating 20 in the convergence light optical path from the light source 1 to a collimator lens 3, or an emission light optical path. When this invention persons have arranged the grating 20 for chromatic-aberration amendment in such a convergence light optical path or an emission light optical path, Since what the amendment effectiveness changes with incident angles (the chromatic-aberration amendment effectiveness becomes large in the case where light inclined and carries out incidence) was understood, although periodic distribution of the grating 20 of the direction of the z-axis needed to be changed in accordance with the convergent angle of the outgoing radiation light 2, strictly When numerical aperture is arranged in 0.39 or less convergence light optical path or the emission light optical path, As for the spot on the optical disk 11 in an objective lens 4, it turned out that it does not become a problem by chromatic aberration, and it was possible to have used the grating 20 of a homogeneity period, and there were alignment and effectiveness that manufacture was easy. [0074] As mentioned above, although the optical head of the gestalt of the 1st - the 4th operation of this invention has been described, it cannot be overemphasized that the optical head which combined the configuration of each optical head can also be constituted, and it has the same effectiveness in addition to the optical head of the gestalt of these operations.

[0075] In addition, although the optical disk explained the gestalt of operation, it is the range of this invention to apply to the product of the shape of the shape of the shape of a card designed so that the medium from which two or more specifications, such as thickness and recording density, differ with the same information record regenerative apparatus could be reproduced, or a drum, and a tape. Moreover, the objective lens and collimator lens which were used for explanation of the gestalt of operation are the same as the lens which names for convenience and is generally said.

[Effect of the Invention] As explained above, according to this invention, it can respond to the information record medium of two or more classes, and small and the thin shape, and the lightweight optical head possessing two waves of light sources mutually arranged to near can be realized.

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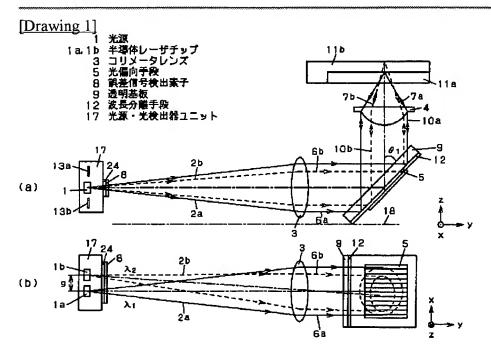


* NOTICES *

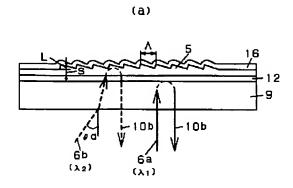
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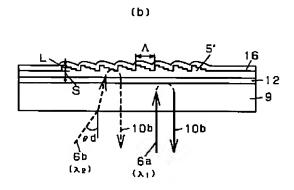
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DRAWINGS

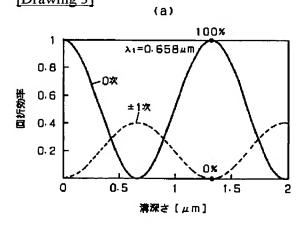


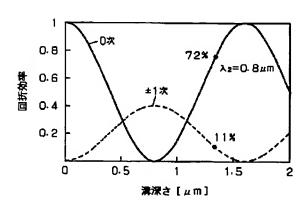
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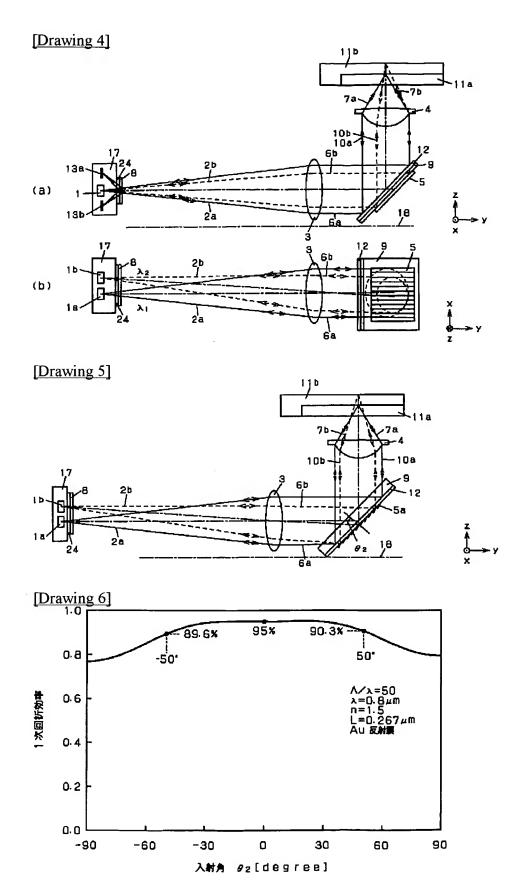




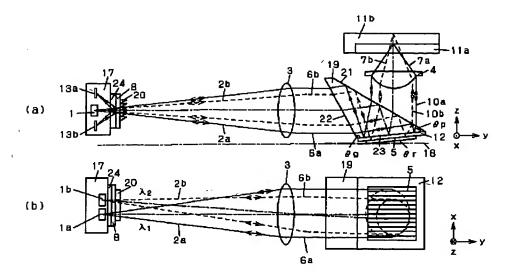


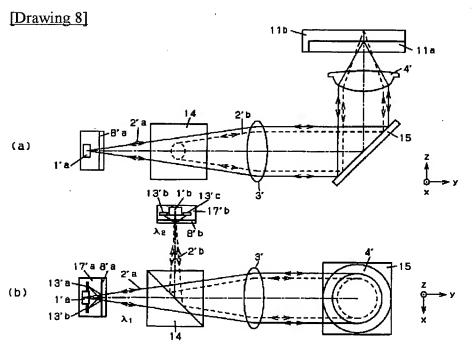


(b)



[Drawing 7]





[Translation done.]